

THE CAUCASIAN.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1894.

NO. 19.

NEW SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

SOME TIMELY POINTS ON THE EGG BUSINESS.

Bro. W. S. Barnes Who Has Just Been North Has a Word to Say to Shippers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 16, 1894.

Dear Brethren:—After consultation with Bro. Worth, a trip in the interest of our egg and poultry trade was thought best to be made by me to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. I thought that to be certain of the houses we were dealing with, to have a mutual understanding in regard to our method of shipments, to see how our products were handled, to learn the best methods of packing eggs and poultry and how to get the most out of the sale of these products. I have been to these cities and returned. Great courtesy and attention was given me by the business men whom I approached for our plans for getting our eggs and poultry to market, discussing the plan which Bro. Worth has already adopted, etc.

In Boston I visited first our commission merchant who handles our eggs for us in that city. I stated to him that I had gone to Boston to arrange for the better sale of our eggs; that they were not showing up so well as we expected, and I desired to know the cause, &c. He said no eggs had ever been shipped to that city that had at once taken such a prominent place in the market as ours, and for the first two months he could not supply the great demand for them, but for the past month there had been many complaints made; eggs had been returned to him which had been sold under our guarantee that they were fresh, and damaged from age, and small, consequently the price had dropped back with others which were on the market, and ranked no higher, and were not now asked for. He said he had held a good many for the past week or so, as it took hard work to get them off at the average price. He then showed me several boxes of ours, taking them as they came from the many on hand, and I was surprised and mortified at what I saw. Eggs were dirty, in many of the cases, unsorted in others, and many of the eggs were guinea eggs (which sell only for half price on the market) and some of them rotten, &c.

To think that a plan had been matured and had proved such a great benefit to our shippers, that some should so far forget instructions given, and so carelessly, causing a loss of from three to five cents per dozen, not only of their own eggs, but of all those shipped by our members, besides the loss and cost sustained by having package examined and assorted by caudling. All the packages were not so bad, but being a bad lot, they were all considered bad. For these we received, through the energetic work of our merchant, the 1 cent over the regular price, as we had sent out all of ours and see if we could not start anew. Now, brethren, we must start over again and hold to the plan given by Bro. Worth, sending only clean, fresh eggs. Our merchant assures me also that if we would carry out the plan laid down, and which I explained minutely, that we would not be able to supply the demand for our eggs at extra prices. This was the opinion of those in all cities to whom I explained our plan. That the people who are able to pay for them at higher prices would willingly do so if they could be assured that every package was as represented, clean, fresh and well assorted, but some of them doubted our ability to get the farmers to stick to the plan. I visited one retail grocery firm, the largest in New York City, and he told me that he had sent out a lot of eggs in the month of January, for eggs alone, more than \$14,000, and for December more than \$18,000. These eggs are all selected and picked over before being sent to this grocery firm. He admitted to me that it would pay him, he had no doubt, to buy our eggs direct, but he thought best to deal as he had done, but he assured me that if we would carry out the plan, he would be using our eggs entirely in a short while if he could get them.

I write this to show you what men who have been dealers for years in this line think of our plan. Yet I am sorry to say that it appears that some of you think your plan is better; that anything called an egg will do to ship, no matter how dirty, how small or how rotten. The plan is fully explained in a circular sent out in September by Bro. Worth, and the brethren were requested not to ship if they could not do so regularly once in a week or two weeks, and only then first-class eggs. First class eggs were explained to you. The eggs to be shipped were to be fresh, cleaned nicely and extra large and small ones not to be used. These instructions some of you have complied with. One rotten, dirty, or small egg injures the sale of a whole box, and later this has been allowed. How to regain our standing is the next thing to be considered. In the meantime continue to ship, but please follow instructions to the letter.

The low price of eggs for the past three or four weeks, we learned, has been caused by warm weather, which brought large shipments of cold storage and limed eggs, and on account of so many workmen being out of employment in the cities. The price here are on an upward tendency at this writing, and if the cold weather continues they may go back to as high prices as they have been this winter.

After consultation with Bro. Worth, we have concluded best to change our shipping plans. It is this: To furnish the Subs with a stronger case or crate and have them to ship to Raleigh under their guarantee here to be examined and repacked in gift crates and the crates sent from Subs to be returned to them. The cost of crates by this means will be of less expense to Subs, as only four or five will be needed during the year by them. The expense of handling will be much, but we think by this means we can protect you, and perhaps can ship much more advantageously and to any market we may see fit. The Subs will use the ships as now, and from this office we can catch up with those who do not care how they ship, and they only will be the sufferers. We propose that no eggs shall go into market as fresh eggs that are not. All small and damaged eggs will be discarded and will be sold here at what will bring. By this means we can protect each shipper and protect the Alliance eggs and soon be able to put them on the same footing as heretofore in Northern markets, and secure commensurate prices. Eggs should not be over a week old and should be kept in a cool place and stood on small end in packing. Would be glad to hear from our shippers in regard to this arrangement.

Under our present method, I see no possible chance of getting our eggs back to the high standard they occupied one month ago and keeping them there under this plan proposed. I see no reason why it cannot be done in a short time. Poultry and all products are low. I believe that we have secured the best houses for shippers in the cities named. At present no firms stand higher than those we will direct shipments to. The firm in Baltimore that several of our brethren have shipped poultry to and lost by them, I learned had become very untrustworthy and could not be depended on. First poultry was only bringing 9, 10 cents; extra, sometimes 12. Parties wanting to ship will be furnished shipping directions on application to Bro. Worth. The plan will be put into effect as soon as possible, but until notified, continue to ship as heretofore.

To sum up the whole matter, will say that no one can now say what we get for our eggs. No regular price can be secured until every package is as guaranteed. That we have had a terrible setback in prices by our own carelessness cannot be denied; that we can never secure the better prices for any class of goods unless we put them in first-class condition. The merchants who handle our goods are not fools, and they do not care to handle goods which are not as represented. Do not ship eggs to this market. It will not pay. Will let you know as soon as we are in a condition to handle them here.

Fraternally,
W. S. BARNES.

JONATHAN EDWARDS' CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Cor. The Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, March 1.—At Auburn, New York, June 20th, 1877, Wade Hampton said:

"I declared, if elected, I would be the Governor of the whole people of South Carolina; that I favor no party, no color; that all men who stood on the soil of South Carolina, white or black, should be equal before the law; and so help me God it shall be done."

Hampton was elected Governor of South Carolina on this broad, patriotic platform. He redeemed the State from pillage and ruin. It made him the hero of the political and social upheaval that swept the Republican party to irrevocable destruction. What would be said today to a cuckoo, party press of a candidate for office whose political creed meant "equality before the law of all men—white or black?" Imagine the howl of derision that would greet Hampton's declaration of 1877 of "no party, no color." It would mean political death. The "machine" would read him in pieces. "Equality before the law" means honest elections. "No party, no color" means "an honest ballot and a fair count." In North Carolina that would end "Simmons and the Democratic party"; it would end the death knell of "bossism"; it would revenge the crime of 1892 and vindicate the honor and manhood of the people. Our people are brave and virtuous; they are honest; they are influenced by a public conscience rich in maxims of morality and sentiments of honor and dignity. They have been misled, deceived, betrayed, trilled with, insulted. "Machine" domination has reduced them to poverty and made them political slaves. If the public conscience is not eternally dead they will sound the South Carolina slogan of 1877—"no party, no color"—win their political independence—proclaim their manhood and end forever the vengeful rule of "machine politics" in North Carolina.

Now that the cuckoo is abroad in the land the definition of the Democratic insect given by the Democratic New York Sun is interesting:—"A political cuckoo is a man who is willing to defend an unworthy political cause, not because he believes in it, but because he hopes, by so doing, to curry favor with some individual in office, whose personal comfort it may promote. A person by becoming a political cuckoo sacrifices independence and conscience. He ceases to have a mind of his own, if he had one before. He becomes, as it were, an automaton; but that is not all; he must attack and traduce those of his associates who have retained intact their political manhood and personal independence."

Ethnologically speaking, the cuckoo is a bird who never builds a nest, but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds for them to hatch out. North Carolina furnishes an eminent specimen of this species. Ransom has made and unmade Republican and Democratic officials, under all administrations, by laying his eggs in Republican nests. For twenty years North Carolina appointments have been incubated according to the cuckoo method. But the fool bird refuses to hatch Ransom's eggs any longer. Elias was forced to resign the collectorship of the Western district—"in the interest of party harmony." Simmons' nomination has been hung up in the Senate since last September. The egg won't hatch in its new nest. The sceptre has departed. Ransom and his Republican allies in the Senate have got to the parting of the ways. They draw the line at Simmons.

The Simmons literary bureau published the statement that action would be taken in Simmons' case today without regard to Senator Vance's presence. Following this falsehood was the sensational story, started in Simmons' office, that Vance was dying. Not a word of truth in either report. Not until Vance says the word will any action be taken rejecting the nomination. The people will rejoice to hear that Senator Vance is getting well. All reports, except those by the Simmons wire, are favorable, indicating slow but certain convalescence.

The Greatest Enemy.
[Perquimans Record.]

If the Blue Ridge were turned into a river and poured into hell, it could not vomit forth a more dishonest, corrupt, or despicable class, for there is no grime against God or humanity greater than that which robs men of their liberty and consigns the innocent to a condition of chains and slavery. The inevitable result of fraud in popular elections. The danger to our free institutions is not in tariff reform or the financial system of the government; these things sink into utter insignificance beside this more weighty and important matter of free and honest elections. Poverty with freedom may be borne with contentment and joy; but gilded slavery is a shining curse and galls the neck that wears the glittering yoke. Without honest and glittering elections, where the will of the people is the law of the land, our liberty is gone, and we and our children become the serfs and slaves of the wily, political schemer and villain.

THE NATIONAL WATCHMAN AND THE CAUCASIAN both one year for \$1.75.

THE PEANUT INDUSTRY.

Judge Clark Tells How to Crush the Trust and Get Better Prices for Peanuts.

The following article by Judge Walter Clark of the Supreme Court in the last issue of the North Carolina Agricultural Bulletin is of interest:

Edward Atkinson, the well known economist, has recently written an admirable article, pointing out the uses of the peanut, especially as a producer of oil. He it was who, years ago, pointed out the value of cotton seed for its oil and its manure and feed qualities, as cotton seed meal, and the value of the hulls. Prior to this, on many farms cotton seed was disposed of as waste. Now Mr. Atkinson predicts the future usefulness of the peanut as an oil producer and in other ways.

But before we go into its production extensively, attention should be called to the fact that the peanut is called the sale of the nuts, making its members millionaires and the producers paupers. The number of peanut buyers is small. These have formed a trust or syndicate. By this combination it is decreed that "farmers stock" is not salable, and all peanuts before becoming marketable must go through what they are pleased to dignify with the name of peanut "factory." By another of their rules no factory will take the nuts on toll, but they must be sold to the owner of the factory. This delivers the farmer alive into their hands.

The peanuts are sold on the market at a price fixed by the syndicate, which is at present about two cents per pound. They are run through the "factory" at a total cost of one-fifth of a cent per pound and are then sold to the retail merchant by wholesale at four to seven cents per pound, according to locality. The profits being pooled are presumably divided. No wonder the farmers find no profit in making peanuts and that the factory owners are becoming millionaires. Farmers generally raise small crops of peanuts, and each not feeling largely interested, as a class they are ignorant of the gross injustice which is being done to them, as in some other matters. Imposed upon by the word "factory," they are led to think that there is some costly and mysterious process in preparing the peanuts for market. There is nothing of the kind. The peanuts are poured into a revolving cylinder which polishes them and blows out the pods and dirt. As they come out they fall upon a broad, endless belt which carries them along to be bagged. Negroes stand on each side of this moving belt and with paddles deftly sort the peanuts. They are then bagged and sold for more than double the price paid for the farmer. The process of thus preparing them costs not more than one-fifth of a cent.

It was also thought that the process was not only mysterious and required skill—which we see is not so—but that the machinery was expensive. But it is said by those who know that the machinery of one of those so-called "factories" will not cost more than \$500 to \$700, and that the whole plant, including machinery, building, engine—everything—should not cost over \$2,000 or \$3,500. It was also urged that there was a patent on the machinery. A party who was bold enough to defy this claim and establish his own factory demonstrated by suit in court that there was no patent, and thereupon it is said the syndicate took him in and he is now one of our oppressors, and fast becoming a millionaire.

As a last resort, to discourage putting up factories it is given out that large capital is required to establish a brand and put it on the market. On the contrary, the writer has recently had correspondence with numerous dealers from San Francisco to Boston, and from New Orleans to Montreal, and readily had offers varying from four and one-half to seven cents for nuts, without any question as to brand. The only requirement was that they should be sound and "factory" stock. The syndicate have educated the public to require the latter, as it places the trade in their hands.

If the farmers generally knew the above facts, they could readily emancipate themselves from selling at two cents per pound peanuts which, with the addition of one-fifth of a cent "factory" work, are sold at four to seven cents, by each neighborhood putting up a factory, or by some one putting it up to run for toll. But these facts have been persistently suppressed. Where at very rare intervals a factory, out of the export town, has been put it is said that it is always mysteriously and suddenly stopped. Those who know say that this is done by the syndicate paying the owners of the new factory a sum equal to the estimated profit of the tolls which would be likely to come in if the factory was run. Fortunately, there is no internal revenue tax on factory peanuts, as on manufactured goods, by which the syndicate can keep a monopoly.

This is one of the many ways in which the farming class is plucked. Will not farmers who are interested in peanut raising look into this matter and each neighborhood provide itself with a factory for next season at which peanuts may be prepared for market for toll? "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." WALTER CLARK.

GET TWO PAPERS AND SAVE MONEY

You can save money if you want both THE CAUCASIAN and the National Watchman, by sending us \$1.75. You get both papers for one year for that amount.

FORUM OF PUBLIC OPINION.

FINANCIAL PROPOSITION.

PRESENTED BY JOHN A. GRUNDY, LEWISBURG, PA.

First—All money, silver, gold, or paper, should be issued by the general Government, and should be legal tender for all debts, public or private.

Second—All money should be based on a real estate security which can neither be lost, stolen or destroyed.

Third—No money is of use to a nation, as a medium of exchange, until it is in the hands of the people.

Fourth—Most men are better citizens if they own a portion of the real estate of the country.

To secure these ends I make the following propositions:

First—Let the general Government issue all money, silver, gold or paper, in such quantities as the needs of the people may require, the amount to be determined by congress, making it a legal tender for all debts, public and private, making the money redeemable in either gold or silver bullion, at the option of the government, at the market value of the bullion on the day of presentation. When five millions or more dollars are to be presented for redemption in one day, at least twenty days' notice shall be given to the Treasurer, of the amount to be presented.

Second—Let no paper money be issued that is not secured by bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate.

Third—Let the government loan this money to the several States, in proportion to the assessed value of their real estate, taking the bond of the State for security, and charging them one per cent, interest per annum for the same.

Fourth—Let each State loan their share to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the assessed value of their real estate, taking the bond of the county for security, and charging them two per cent, per annum for the same.

Fifth—Let the several counties loan their share to the real estate owners of the county, in sums not to exceed fifty per cent, of the assessed value of the lands, taking their bonds for security, and charging three per cent, interest for the same.

Sixth—Make all loans for a period not less than two years nor more than six years.

PARTY PERCENTAGES.—A SIGNIFICANT LESSON TAUGHT BY THE FIGURES

(Washington, D. C., Post.)

"As between the votes of the Republican and Democratic parties at the last five Presidential elections there has been no striking variation of percentage. The two parties, notwithstanding what seemed to be at times sharp issues of division, have kept on singularly even lines, perhaps unfortunately so for the real good of the country. If parties are to be kept so nearly balanced there is great danger that none of the policies on which they profess to differ will be definitely settled, and our financial and revenue systems remain in a condition of injurious uncertainty."

Of the total popular vote in the Presidential election of 1876 the Democratic percentage was 50.86; the Republican, 47.87. In 1880, the Democrats cast 48.30 per cent. of the whole vote and the Republicans 48.31. In 1884 the Democratic percentage was 48.48, the Republicans 48.32. In 1888 the Republican percentage was 47.80 and the Democratic 48.64. In 1892 the Democratic percentage declined to 45.98 and the Republican to 42.84, the Populist and Prohibition vote being larger than for previous years, and respectively 8.79 and 2.17 per cent.

This is certainly a strange balancing of parties, and inferentially suggests that they are divided rather by distinctive names and organizations, by "ins" and "outs," than by material differences as to what should be done for the welfare of the country.

Read the above again and see the lesson that it teaches. It shows that in all the elections up to the last one that the parties have been stayed divided, not on great issues that concerned the pocket book of the voter, but on questions that appealed to partisan and sectional feelings of the voter.

The election of 1892 teaches a little different lesson. While the old parties tried desperately to fight the battle on the old issues, yet there was a new and powerful influence at work. Millions of voters were reading and thinking for themselves. And while a large number of these thinking voters did finally vote the same ticket as of old, yet the number who did vote against the old parties (against more abuse, ridicule and pressure than was ever seen before in a campaign) was enough to scatter the old partisan and sectional lines and bring to the front the live and real issues. And while a larger part of these voters came from the Republican party in the West than from the Democratic party in the South, yet the Democratic party polled in the last election a smaller vote than it has since 1876. Mark this, the party was victorious, but it got fewer votes than ever before. Both old parties will lose still heavier in the next fight.

Jonathan and His Continent.

By MAX O'BELL (Author of "John Bull and His Island," "John Bull, Jr.," Etc.) and JACK ALLYN.

Translated by Miss Paul Bloom. Copyrighted by Charles C. Van Nostrand, and published by special arrangement through the American Press Association.

Paul Bloom (Max O'Bell) is a remarkably clever Frenchman, who has devoted his talents mostly to satirizing Anglo-Saxon race. The book from which the following extracts are made is his latest production, and material for it was gathered during his recent visit to America.

XXVIII.—THE PRESIDENT.

A Public Reception and a Private Audience.

The President is the most accessible citizen in the great republic of the new world.

Three times a week he descends to the ground floor drawing room and passes an hour shaking hands with all who wish to make his acquaintance. There is not a man in the world who does so much handshaking as this President of the United States.

I easily obtained a private audience of Mr. Grover Cleveland. In the ten minutes of our interview lasted, he managed to say many amiable things of France, and was most cordial in wishing me a pleasant sojourn in the States. I left the library greatly impressed with the simplicity with which things are done at the White House. Here the sovereign, so to speak, of a great people, receiving without more ceremony than the plainest private individual, and I thought of the kind of reception an ordinary English rate payer would meet, who should take the liberty of asking for an interview of one of the legion of German princelings to whom John Bull gives outdoor relief.

I had gone to the White House to see an American gentleman, who sat in the library, had driven in, while I went to pay my respects to Mr. Grover Cleveland. "Why did you not come up and see the president with me?" I asked when I rejoined him.

"Why," he said, "simply because I said that I intended to work and not to pay the president to work and not to pay. Is it likely I should go and disturb him? It is quite enough for him to have to spend time over the visitors to Washington."

In truth, the president is paid to work. His pay is \$50,000 a year, and all the expenses of the White House come out of his pocket. For the enormous amount of work he undertakes, the president of the United States costs John Bull the sum of money that John Bull pays the vicar of Ireland to open a few bazaars and imprison a few Irish patriots.

Mrs. Cleveland is a lady of scarcely twenty-five summers, whose beauty has been so often described that it would be tedious to dwell longer on the subject. Whether Republicans or Democrats, all the Americans look upon Mrs. Cleveland with the eyes of the president.

The manner in which Mrs. Cleveland has filled the position of mistress of the White House is an illustration of the remarkable adaptability of the American woman generally.

XXIX.—POLITICS.

Max O'Bell Believes England a Freer Country Than America.

In America, the pursuit of politics is a liberal profession—very liberal for those who take it up.

The difference which exists between the two parties is this: One is in power and tries to stay in; the other is out of it and tries to get in.

All that is done by one is condemned in advance by the other, whichever the other may be. It is partitioned. Good society keeps prudently aloof from politics and politicians. When a servant announces a politician's master whispers in his ear: "John, lock up the plate and take care there is nothing lying about."

John, faithful to orders, stands sentinel in the hall, and while he is showing out the politician, keeps an eye on the un-bellied and orateous.

For that matter, the American democracy is no exception to the rule. Enlightened, educated, well bred people have no desire to be confounded with the hordes of the stump; the real doers and merchants are too busy to take up politics; the senators and congressmen are more or less the chosen of the common people, and good society says: "No, thank you, I prefer to stay at home." There is that the general remains clear for the noisy mediocrities, and that a gentleman has only to mix himself up in politics to become a declassé. He must reach the White House, inspire a little respect, and the American gentleman takes a joke as well as another, but if you were to call him "senator" or "congressman" he would have you up for defamation of character.

The president himself does not altogether escape the contempt which the politician inspires in the man of refinement.

Contemporary America is governed by the Irish. The English are always wondering why Americans all seem to be in favor of home rule. Why? I will tell you. Because they are in hopes that when the Irish get Ireland, they will all go home. I, too, would like to see the Irish in possession of Ireland, but for other reasons. First and chiefly, because they are good patriots. Americans though they are in their new home, they yet remain Irish. They give their allegiance to America, but their hearts remain true to Ireland.

What a contrast to the Germans whom you find in the United States! Wherever the German settles he becomes a "native." He is not a colonizer; he adopts the customs of England. He speaks the language of his new fatherland.

How can one help wishing that they may one day return to their country, those Irish who, a thousand leagues from Ireland, remain Irish still? How can one help loving them, those brave sons of Erin, so amiable and witty?

Upon the strength of a six months' stay in America one would hardly attempt to deliver a verdict on the political system of the country.

I think, however, that it may safely be affirmed that the English are a freer people than the Americans; that the constitutional monarchy of England is preferable to the authoritative democracy of America.

The American constitution was copied from that of the England of 1776, and the president of the United States is invested with a power about equal to that of George III. Since that date the English have advanced and the Americans have not—politically. The English of the year of grace 1888 would soon give the question of quit if she took it into her head to ask for power equal to that possessed by the president of the United States; it would take less time,

THE \$25.00 PREMIUM

WHICH THE CAUCASIAN OFFERS IS BEING COMPETED FOR.

Three More Letters.—The Caucasian has Struck the Key Note.

No. 30.

I see your reward for the most feasible plan. To get an honest election from a dishonest clan. It may be hard work but it must be done. For nothing that's great without effort is won.

We must demand and have what belongs to us. If we demand it a right we've no fuss.

But if necessity demands that at once must be taught. That liberty before with blood has been bought.

I could pen much more but I'll only say. Let's do our duty on election day. Should I miss your reward I'll be content; Should I win, send same to the Polk monument.

GEO. L. TAYLOR.

LaGrange, N. C., Feb. 26, '94.

No. 31.

Dismal, N. C., Feb. 26, '94.

MR. EDITOR:—Seeing that you offer a premium to the person suggesting the most feasible and effective method for preventing fraud and securing an honest election.

I would suggest that the good people of all political parties see the county commissioners and instruct them (in such a manner as to show that they mean business), to appoint competent poll-holders and judges of election. Then let each good man, regardless of his political belief, consider himself one of a special committee to see that the election is impartially held, and that each ballot is counted for whom it is cast. Then let honest, patriotic men—men who dare to do right—men who will not be followed by the returns to the county seat, stand by and see that the supervisors do their duty. You know we "must as well as pray."

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN R. HALL.

No. 32.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 26, '94.

MR. EDITOR:—I submit the following plan to secure a fair election in November next:

First—A thorough organization of the People's party on the following plan:

Let a club be formed in each school district. Let the center club elect a recording secretary in addition to the usual officers, then in May or June let each club report to the recording secretary a roll of its members and also give a census of the Democrats and Republicans separately. Let the recording secretary of the township condense the several reports and send to the secretary or chairman of the county executive committee; then let them condense the several township and send report to the chairman of the State Executive committee; then he would have very nearly a perfect knowledge of the situation.

Second—Let all the executive committees, both county and township, meet the county commissioners on the day the poll holders are to be appointed and demand justice at their hands.

Third—Let some arrangement be made by which the poll holders can be watched.

Fourth—Let the center club in the township or polling place detail a sufficient number of good men to watch the election, and to each box to watch the count and keep their own tally. Also appoint a man to keep an outside register where only the names of the People's party are to be recorded; also two men to keep a tally of every one who votes.

Let all see that the returns are properly made out and be sure to take a copy of same.

Last—Let all the executive committees, both county and township, be at the county seat and see that the returns are properly canvassed.

The above in plan is the plan we adopted in our township at the last election and we got a FAIR count.

Yours, CYRUS MURPHY.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

President Winston's Annual Report to the Trustees.

The annual report of the president of the State University is an excellent one and interesting. It was submitted to the trustees last Friday in Raleigh. During the term 385 students have been enrolled, those from this State numbering 352, or 59 more than the greatest enrollment in the history of the University. Three years ago there were only 195 students. The growth of the University is seriously hindered by the lack of dormitories. In every room in the buildings there are now at least two students, and many room in the village. There is also need of a common hall, providing good food at \$6 or \$7 a month. A second story added to the gymnasium would serve the purpose. There is also need of a Y. M. C. A. building. The need of more teachers is urgent, in fact they must be provided for. The student body has during the year shown a very marked capacity for self government. There has not been a serious case of discipline, and there has not, in Dr. Winston's twenty-eight years' acquaintance with the University, ever been less vigor or less order; all this has been brought about by the harmonious co-operation of the faculty and students.

(If.)

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MARION BUTLER, Editor & Prop.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
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THE BLIND BILL.

It is amusing to see how some goldbug Democratic editors are trying to glorify over the passage of the Blind Bill. They say that this bill will save the party. It may, but it will not save the people. They say that this bill proves that the Democratic party is standing by its promise to the people. This is a case of drowning rats catching at straws. If this Blind bill, which simply issues the small amount of silver now in the Treasury and then stops, is all the Democrats intended to do when they wrote the Chicago platform, then every candidate and Democratic speaker is guilty of getting votes in the last campaign under false pretenses.

THE CAUCASIAN favors the Blind bill because it helps a little to relieve what we lost by the repeal of the Sherman law even, but we will not allow Democratic papers to create the impression that they have done their duty to the people by the passage of this bill. The goldbugs even would have been willing to trade off the Sherman silver law for the Blind bill—and they could give a half dozen Blind bills in exchange for a bond issue.

"JOY AMONG THE DEMOCRATS."

The above is part of the big double headlines with which Mugwump, machine Democratic newspapers in this and other Southern States announced the passage by the House of the Blind bill to coin the seigniorage in the Treasury. The following is a sample extract of some of the special dispatches sent out from Washington to Democratic papers in those States where the People's party is strong:

"The culmination of Democratic hopes came when, after weeks of roll calls and heart burnings, the seigniorage, or rather bullion-coinage bill, so faithfully championed by Mr. Bland, its author, passed the House triumphantly this afternoon."

What is the meaning of all this sudden gush over a very small and insignificant silver bill? A bill that does for the people less than the Republican silver bill. Several months ago these same papers and those same special correspondents in Washington were talking like goldbugs. These men ridiculed the silver question and referred contemptuously to those who advocated silver coinage in any form as "silverites" and "silver cranks." They knew that King Grover was a goldbug and they thought they were to get their share from the "pie-counter" to "cuckoo" when the White House clock struck. But they are just now learning that the people are for free coinage and more money and will not follow them to the gold standard. So having gotten about their share from the "pie-counter," they have decided that the best thing for the party now is to cuss Cleveland a little and to shout for silver. In North Carolina the State machine will do anything to fool the people into voting the Democratic ticket again. Last fall when all these same papers were bowing down and lauding Cleveland, THE CAUCASIAN saw then what was coming and warned the people. We told the people week after week that as soon as these machine papers and politicians learned that the people would not follow any further, that then they would begin to abuse Cleveland and the Eastern Democracy. They are now at it. But the people are on to their tricks and will govern themselves accordingly.

SOMETHING WE LEARNED ON THE CARS.

It was on the C. & O. railroad between Richmond and Cincinnati. We were on our way to Topeka, Kan., to attend the annual session of the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. We were passing through the beautiful mountain scenery of West Virginia. But having been over the road before it was not the scenery that we were watching this time, but something we had previously paid but little attention to. We were watching every step in the process of coal mining that was in sight. We had used coal the past winter for the first time, and were anxious to learn what made it cost such high prices per ton, when nature had laid it in such abundance. There sat with me a very intelligent gentleman, whose acquaintance I had formed soon after leaving Richmond. Our conversation had covered many questions, but neither of us had informed the other as to our respective business. We were traveling as two "hail fellows, well met."

I asked him if he knew anything about the coal question? He said yes he was a coal miner but asked what I meant by the "coal question?" I told him to be specific, I lived in North Carolina and that the coal that I used in my stores and grates came from these coal fields, and that I would like to know something about the labor and cost of raising the coal from the mines and preparing it for shipment?

For a moment he did not answer, but looked out the window. Then I

said, "excuse me, sir, I did not mean to be inquisitive." He said, "well I don't mind telling you what we sell the coal at. We deliver it at the depot at \$1.15 a ton. This, of course, leaves us a small net profit after we pay all expenses. We would lose money if we were to pay our laborers a better price. In fact, we have just made a cut in wages to enable us to make something at this price."

"And besides," he went on to say, "we would make more if we could always dispose of the coal as soon as it is mined. Often we have to shut down till we get orders."

I told him that I would send him an order for a car load of coal at \$1.15 a ton as soon as I returned home. I was thinking of the \$7.00 a ton I had been paying, and then estimating that the freight would be only about \$3.00 a ton. I could see my coal put down in Goldsboro for \$4.15 a ton. I was congratulating myself that I had struck a bargain, when to my astonishment he said, "we can't ship you the coal; we don't furnish it to any one but the railroad company or rather the Pocahontas Coal Company." We asked him why he did not look out for other purchasers when the Railroad could not take all that he had, and besides why he did not try to sell direct to the people and get more for his coal? He said that he was under contract with the Railroad company. When we showed surprise that a good business man would make such a contract, he informed me that he and all other coal miners were forced to do the same thing. He said they were all at the mercy of the Railroad companies and had to accept the terms they offered. "But," he said, "we hope soon to see the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad extended from Mt. Airy, N. C., up into this coal field and then there will be two roads wanting to haul the coal and we will get better prices."

But I asked him how long he thought these two roads would bid against each other and if they would not soon combine as they had done elsewhere else? He said that of course they might. I then asked him if the Pocahontas Coal Company and the Railroad company were one and the same? He said that most of the officers of the Railroad company were members of the Coal company. He said when they sold their coal that it was bought in the name of the Coal company but certain officers of the road managed the business. I asked if all this surplus profit on coal went into the pockets of the few railroad men who make up the Coal company? He said it did.

I then asked him if the railroads were to haul the coal for free, his price now charged for freights, if he could get any more money for his coal, or if the people could get the coal any cheaper? He said "no, it would simply mean less profit to the little stockholders of the road, but more profit to the big stockholders who make up the Coal company. They would sell coal at the same prices."

I then asked him if he would not be better off and also the people who use coal if this Coal Co. and Railroad could be made to "fete fair" and stand on the same footing with other people? He looked at me in astonishment and said: "Yes, certainly; but how can it be done? You know these railroad commissions are a farce." We told him that there was but one real remedy and that was for the people through their government to run the transportation lines.

After reflecting a moment he said, "well, I used to have no sympathy or patience with what you call government ownership of railroads, but something has got to be done. I believe now it will come after a while, but not right away." We told him that it would come just as soon as men like himself and all others interested would make up their minds to vote for what they wanted instead of for what they did not want.

I then asked him if the iron miners were not in the same fix as the coal miners. He said yes, practically that he thought they were. I asked if practically the same was not true of every industry of the country. He said that he had not thought about it, but that he expected it was.

He then began to discuss the gloomy outlook for business. But we then told him that we thought there was a bigger question before the people to-day than the transportation question. It was a question that affected every business even including the railroads. He asked what it was? I said "the money question." He said that he did not know much about it.

Just at this point the conductor called out his station. We shook hands. The train was off again and I thought how much better informed on these questions were some of the plain farmers that I would meet at Topeka than this intelligent business man.

The time is apparently coming when the Democracy of the South and that of New York will have to be divorced on the ground of incompatibility of temperament.—Charlotte Observer.

THE CAUCASIAN told you this two years ago. Allow us to congratulate you upon the progress you are making.

Hoke Smith, Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior, says that the reason some fool Democrats are now cursing the President is because they don't understand him. Wrong! They voted for him because they did not understand him and are now cursing him because they do understand him.

CAPT ASHE ANSWERED.

Our attention has been called to the following editorial paragraphs from the News Observer-Chronicle, which escaped our attention at the time they appeared:

"The Caucasian seems to say in its last issue that it does not object to the provisions of the election law that are intended to identify the voters and prevent fraud. Now, if the Caucasian really means that, why not come out flatfooted and say so? On the other hand, to make a general reply to its long article, if there be any provision of the election law intended to facilitate the perpetration of frauds, we do object to them; but we do not know of any of them; and if the Caucasian thinks there are any such, will it please point them out?"

In reply to the first paragraph we will say that THE CAUCASIAN does not object to any provision of the election law that will prevent fraud and would like to see other provisions added that would check some frauds that are now practiced. We do not even object to the requirement that the voter shall register his full name, &c., which Simmons laid so much stress on in his secret circular. The crime came in by using information about a decision that was not yet known to the public and using it for the sole benefit of one party.

But in this connection we wish to ask Capt. Ashe when he refers to "the changes made in the law to identify voters and prevent fraud, &c.," does he mean the amendments passed by the law by the General Assembly of 1890, or does he refer to "the changes" made by the decision of the Supreme Court? THE CAUCASIAN has asked Capt. Ashe this question before, but for some cause he decided not to answer it. That part of the decision of the court which makes it the fault of the voter and result in disfranchising him, if the registrar should not ask the proper questions and get the proper answers, will strike every fair minded man as strange law and still stranger equity. This is a provision very fruitful of fraud and sharp practice. How easy would it be for a Republican registrar to ask such questions from a Republican voter as will bring out the requisite information to make a legal registration, and how equally easy it would be for him to allow Democratic voters to give only partial or incorrect information, simply to be challenged and disfranchised on the day of election. This is exactly what the decision of the Supreme Court says that the Democratic machine was now do, with the positive assurance that the court will endorse and uphold the fraud. Capt. Ashe in the last paragraph above says that he is "opposed to any provisions that will facilitate the perpetration of fraud."

We would like to hear from him on the above provision. We have pointed out one, when we hear from him on that, we will point out others.

NO MORE, IF YOU PLEASE.

What we need is a long period of Democratic rule. Democrats cannot in four years, or eight years, undo all the evil that Republicans have been thirty years in doing.

* Before the war this country had about forty years of Democratic administration on a stretch and it was never so prosperous in any other period before or since. If we could now have a long period of such good honest Democratic rule we believe every industry would be given equal advantages and the stars and stripes would once more float over a nation of free, prosperous and contented people.—Sampson Democrat.

Every word of the above is true but the first sentence. In fact the first sentence is not justified by what follows. It is true that the Democratic party could not undo all the bad legislation since the war at once if it tried. But is it trying to better this bad legislation? A party as well as an individual should be judged more by the direction it is going than by the position that it occupies.

The Democrats went into power denouncing all the evil laws passed under Republican rule and simply asked for a chance to right them in the interests of the people. Instead of doing this, the party has stepped into the shoes of their Republican predecessors, and are now proceeding to finish up the unfinished inquiry of the plutocratic wing of the Wall street party.

The people do not want and will not have any more such mugwump bastard Democratic rule as we have now. They want to return to the good old Democratic rule of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. The Democratic party no longer endorses or follows the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson, and the Republican party no longer is guided by the principles of Lincoln. If these three great statesmen were living today they would belong to the People's party. There is not a great principle of government that they stood for that the People's party does not endorse to-day.

Plutocracy has captured and corrupted the governing end of the Democratic party as well as the Republican party. That the people can never reform either of these old parties is clear to every person informed on the history of politics. There is but one hope for the people—they must come together in the People's party and drive the monopoly ridden parties from power.

Raleigh is to have a new evening daily. Evening Press.

SETTLE BREAKS THE DEAD-LOCK.

HIS VOTE TO MAKE A QUORUM ENDS THE DEAD-LOCK ON THE BLIND SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

THE IMPOTENCY OF THE MAJORITY TO DO THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE HAS BEEN FULLY DEMONSTRATED.

FURTHER DELAY INDEFENSIBLE. HE BREAKS THE DEAD-LOCK AND VOTES FOR THE BILL.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY HELD THE BALANCE OF POWER.

The Seigniorage and Tariff Bills Illustrate the Difference between Democratic Promises and Democratic Performance.—Goldsboro News.

Recalls the Branch-Grow Duel of December, 1890.

(From Our Special Correspondent in Washington.)

WASHINGTON, March 2. — The Blind seigniorage bill finally passed the House yesterday despite the desperate efforts of the Democratic "architects" to the contrary. The vote was, 168; yeas, 129. The dead-lock was broken by Settle's vote on the day previously to close debate. It was followed yesterday by affirmative votes, making a quorum and in favor of the bill. From the outset it has been Settle's purpose to vote for the bill, and paired on that side, when recently absent on account of illness. He acted in the minority in its policy to compel the majority to furnish a quorum for the transaction of the public business. The quorum line had been so nearly reached, when it was apparent that it was prevented by unavoidable absences, further obstruction became indefensible as a matter of principle, and his vote ended the dead-lock. It was a manly thing to do in the face of a united party opposition, and it was so recognized on the Democratic side of the House.

POPULISTS WIN THE FIGHT.

A week or more ago Bland was ready to capitulate. He was willing to surrender even without side-arms. He was tired, disgusted and disheartened. He denounced his own associates as "anarchists and revolutionists." At this crisis the Populists rallied to his support, saved the day and yesterday celebrated the victory. They may never get the credit but to the Populists belong the credit of passing the seigniorage bill. When Bland was ready to abandon it the Populists forced him to stand his ground. It was then that he declared his intention to keep up the fight "all summer is necessary."

When one vote was necessary to make the quorum and break the dead-lock—the impotent and humiliating Democratic attempt to pass the bill—Settle went manfully to the rescue. What may be its fate in the Senate and the White House is a matter of speculation. After one time recommending it, Carlisle now condemns it. If Cleveland maintains his gold bug consistency and observes his fidelity to Wall street interests, he will veto it.

Hardly a trace of resemblance can be discovered between the Blind seigniorage bill and the free coinage promises of the Democratic party. "We remember," said Hartman, of Montana, in discussion yesterday, "that the last campaign was fought on Cleveland and wheat at \$1.25 a bushel. You got Cleveland, and you've got the wheat; but both of them together can't be sold for \$1.25 a bushel."

So did the repeal of the Sherman law a few months ago promise prosperity and high prices for wheat and cotton. We have got Democratic "anarchy" and six cent cotton and fifty cent wheat.

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

is the Wilson Tariff bill. The Democratic platform promised "a tariff for revenue only." In the Wilson bill the Democratic party has given the people a monstrosity. So far from producing sufficient revenue to meet governmental demands it produces a deficit of SEVENTY MILLIONS and more. But more than that, in its present shape, it means ruin to the manufacturing interests, starvation to the unemployed, industrial death to the South. What it will look like when it reaches the Senate next week nobody knows. But whether it passes the Senate or not depends upon the protection conceded to the sugar, coal and iron interests. At this time the whole question of tariff legislation is a tangle. Why it is so, is plain enough. The Democratic party is heart and soul a free trade party. Only a few of the more daring among the leaders admit it. The courage to advocate and enact a free trade measure is the trouble. The men who advocated secession in 1860 and fought out their convictions, hesitate, dodge, equivocate, falter in the attempt to revolutionize the industrial interests of the country. Free trade is what the Democratic party demands, but Democratic leaders dare not advocate it only when agitation means demagoguery. The Wilson bill is a "cowardly makeshift" it is vicious sectional legislation. There is enough of demagoguery, deception and false promise in it for Democratic campaign purposes. But to the sober-thinking, intelligent voter it only illustrates the difference between Dem-

ocratic promises and Democratic performances.

AN OLD VETERAN RETURNS.

Forty years ago Galusha A. Grow was elected to congress from Pennsylvania. At the time he was the law of David Wilmont, of "Wilmont proviso" fame. In 1859 he was challenged by Hon. L. O. B. Branch, of North Carolina. Ex-Governor Warren Winslow was the bearer of the hostile message. Grow declined to fight. He said duelling was inhibited by act of congress; that it was unchristian; an uncivilized and unbusiness like way of settling disputes between gentlemen. It was during Christmas week 1859, when the post-office appropriation bill was under consideration. In the discussion Branch asserted that Grow's opposition to the bill was intended to force an extra session of congress. This assertion Mr. Grow replied was "unworthy the reputation of a gentleman." Declining to apologize or retract, he was challenged. At the ensuing session of congress he was elected Speaker of the House. After an absence of a quarter of a century he comes back to congress and finds here the son of his antagonist of 1859. When he left congress in 1862 the country was deluged with the blood and carnage of a civil war. His re-appearance in public life was a protest against the madness and impotency of a Democratic policy that threatened an industrial revolution hardly less portentous.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

The marvelous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is based upon the corner stone of absolute merit. Take Hood's throughout the spring months.

The heaven is working. Congressmen Dunphy has withdrawn from Tammany on account of its corrupt election methods. He points out Tammany's 9,700 majority in our election district in a total vote of 12,000. Wonder what he would say about Woodard's majority in the second district. He complains of false registration, illegal voting, ballot box stuffing and denounces it as a crime against "the sacred right of suffrage." Wonder what he would say about the Avery-Simmons-Furman secret circular. But the heaven is working. Boss McKane is in the penitentiary.

The thief who robs the citizen of his ballot is not a whit better than the horse-thief. The day of reckoning is not far hence.

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND PICNIC DINNER.

Hon. F. D. Koonce will address the public generally at Cypress Creek, Duplin county, on Saturday, March 10th, 1894, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Let everybody come and bring well filled baskets, and we will spend a pleasant and profitable day together and have a merry, good time.

JACOB JAMES, M. M. MANNING, NICHOLAS JAMES, Committee.

TENNYSON ON SPRING.

We have the word of Alfred Tennyson for it that in the spring the young man's fancies lightly turn to thoughts of love. It is singular that the great laureate, once mentioned the fact that it is in the spring that a considerable portion of the human race turn to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Probably nothing but the difficulty of finding a good rhyme for the laureate's remedy deterred him. Certain it is that the old-time domestic remedies are generally discarded in favor of the standard blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has attained the greatest popularity all over the country as the favorite Spring Medicine. It purifies the blood and gives nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

The Democratic papers referring to the Bland silver bill, express the hope that it will SAVE the paper. They never think to say how it will effect business and the people. If a party saves itself without saving the people, then the party is traitorous to the people.

Wilson Better Than His Tariff Bill.

Irrespective of party the people will rejoice that Congressman Wilson's condition is much better than that of his tariff bill.—Washington Post.

Hood's is Good

Makes Pure Blood

Scurfula Thoroughly Eradicated.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness and her return to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was taken down with

Fever and a Bad Cough.

Following the course came on her right side between the two lower ribs. In a short time and

one broke on the left side. She would take

spells of sore mouth and when we had succeeded

in getting her to eat she would suffer with

attacks of high fever and expect bloody

stools. Her head affected her and she

was taken down with it. After each attack she

came worse and all treatment failed to give her

relief until we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla.

After she had taken one-half bottle we could see

that she was better. We continued until she

had taken three bottles. Now she looks like

The Bloom of Health

and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot

say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. A. M. Adams, Jmman, Tennessee.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and

efficiently on the liver and bowels. 25c.



A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is an exception. I had been troubled with heart disease 15 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was in a serious condition. When a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the heart cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost painful. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy.—Mrs. Morgan, 266 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, issued by him through the good offices of Dr. J. C. Clark, of the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle. Six bottles for \$5. Express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

Sold by All Druggists. aug. 10-2p

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President

For the year ending December 31, 1893

Income

Received for Premiums \$33,594,837 96

From all other sources \$1,555,145 68

Disbursements

To Policy-holders \$20,885,478 40

For all other accounts \$10,570,009 57

Assets

United States Bonds and other \$72,936,822 41

First lien Loans on Bond and \$7,729,028 96

Mortgages \$4,497,200 00

Loans on Stocks and Bonds \$18,099,018 69

Real Estate \$10,844,091 72

Accrued Interest and Deferred Premiums, &c. \$6,000,000 00

Reserve for Policies and other \$158,707,099 14

Liabilities \$168,755,073 33

Surplus \$17,955,005 91

Insurance and Annuities \$708,602,552 40

Notwithstanding the fact that the above figures are only approximate, and only insurance actually issued and paid for is included.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct.

CHARLES A. PARLIS, Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

ROBERT A. GRANNIS, Vice-President

WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager

FRANCIS C. CONNELL, Treasurer

EMORY MCCLINTOCK, LL.D., J.D., Attorney

O. F. BRESKE & SONS, General Agents.

(Branch Office) Greensboro, N. C.

S. L. MILLER, Superintendent of Agents for North Carolina.

N. C. STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

First Annual Meeting.—Organization of the State Score-Card Association.

(New Bern Journal.)

The first annual meeting of the North Carolina State Poultry Association was held in the editors room of the main building last night.

It will be remembered that the Association was organized last September with T. A. Green, President, Wm. Dunn Vice President, R. A. Richardson, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. P. Kerr, of Graham, 1st Vice President.

Not much business of interest to the public was transacted beyond the bringing before the Association by Mr. B. A. Fox, of Richmond, Va., of the need for bringing into general use method of scoring poultry, different from the old one, and this led to the organization of the State Decimal Scoring-Card Association, which will be an adjunct of the National Decimal Card Association.

Every member of the Poultry Association who was present became a member of the new Scoring Card Association. The two organizations are, however, entirely distinct bodies.

The officers elected are: President, J. P. Kerr, of Graham; Vice-President, W. H. Bray, New Bern; Secretary and Treasurer, F. E. Hege, Salem.

L. S. Wood and Wm. Dawson were elected to act in connection with the officers as executive committee.

A committee on State constitution and by-laws was appointed, consisting of T. A. Green, R. A. Richardson and J. L. Hahn.

After a copy of the international constitution and by-laws has been obtained by the committee, they will prepare the constitution for the State organization in connection therewith, and will be acted upon at the first annual meeting.

During the evening President Green of the Poultry Association made some pertinent remarks on the development of the industry that was being brought about in the State, and he told western members if they would keep up their end of the project, he thought we would keep up ours. Judging from the exhibits western members made at the Fair we think they are keeping up their end of it splendidly.

Mr. Fox, who was judge of the poultry at the Fair, was moved to say that he believed we little realized what we had already done—he had been in the poultry business sixteen years and had been to fairs over the country and had never seen a show of poultry, north or south, east or west, that would come up in quality to ours. He said this in sober earnest, not for encouragement nor for a pleasant bluff, and though the poultry goes from here every spring to all parts of the United States such words from such a man should prove an incentive to every breeder to press on and confidently bring the merits of our poultry before the world as it has never been done before.

IMPORTANT!

When farm products are low and money scarce, you can't afford to take chances on Fertilizer.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET ONLY THE BEST. THE BEST THE END IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST.

The N. G. Alliance Fertilizers Are the Best.

For four years nothing has equaled them in field results.



THE LITTLE CARD.

By PANSY.

"They spoke the Word of God with boldness."

"Be not deceived. God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

"We ought to obey God rather than man."

"He kneeled down and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge."

"Don't you wish Uncle Henry had had time to say just a few words, so that we might have felt real sure?"

This was the question Mattie Reynolds asked her mother wistfully one night, soon after Uncle Henry had been buried. The mother brushed the tears away from her eyes as she spoke. "We cannot help wishing that, Mattie dear, of course; but then he said a great deal more than I had any hope of hearing him say, and we ought to be thankful."

A day or two afterwards Mattie was rushing through the hall, after her usual fashion; she was a very busy little person, and often lost time by making too much haste. She had in her hand one of Uncle Henry's books, which she had found when she was putting away things from his shelf. She had seated herself to look at it, and spent more time than she thought turning over the leaves and looking at the pictures. Now she was trying to make up for lost time by hurrying, and ran against the staircase, knocking the book from her hands. Truth compels me to say that she was still looking at the pictures, or she probably would not have been so blind. When the book dropped on the floor there fell out a little card. Her card! the very one she had given Uncle Henry, and about which he had never said a single word. She picked it up, the tears coming into her eyes as she looked. Had he ever read it? It was inclosed in a book of which she seemed to be very fond, for he had marked some of the verses with his pencil, and behold, on the card under "There is none other name," was written in Uncle Henry's own hand, "True!"

Almost Mattie felt as though Uncle Henry's voice had spoken to her from Heaven to give the message that she had so longed for. He had found it out, then, in time. He did not use to think that such things were true; he had come to know it before God called him away. The thought made Mattie very happy. She could not help showing the card now to those who had loved Uncle Henry, among them Cousin Harry, his namesake, who lived only a little way from them, and of whom Uncle Henry had been almost as fond as he was of Mattie.

"Harry," Mattie said to him that evening, "see what I found in one of Uncle Henry's books. This is the card I gave to him on his birthday, and he never said one word to me about it; but see what he has written. O, Harry! aren't you glad that he wrote just that one word?"

Harry studied the card with a good deal of interest. "Yes," he said after a thoughtful silence, "it was a good deal for a man like Uncle Henry to write. It looks as though the card helped him. Bible verses are over Mattie, as true as you live! The Bible seems to be a pretty big book sometimes. When you go to it it looks as though you couldn't find your place, but sometimes when a fellow goes to it and picks out a verse and carries it around with him, it is astonishing how many places it fits into! I have tried it now and then."

"Have you?" asked Mattie, looking interested. Harry was not in the habit of speaking so frankly on these subjects. She had not known how much he thought about them, although everybody knew that Harry Wheeler was a good boy. "I should not wonder if this card helped him a good deal," continued Harry, still looking at it with thoughtful eyes. "It looks as though it had been used, and studied some. Of course it did it nicer to have it given to him by somebody that he thought a great deal of. I wish somebody would give me a card that would help me out of scrapes."

And then Harry drew a little sigh. He was a cash boy and general errand boy in a store where things did not always go smoothly.

"I will give you a card," said Mattie. "I am one who thinks a good deal of you, Harry, and I have a beautiful card; Miss Peterson gave it to me. She gave me a package of five or six cards, to keep or give away, just as I thought best; and there is one I would like to give you real well, Harry."

"All right," said Harry complacently; "I'm your boy." But his face flushed a little when Mattie brought it to him and he read the words: "We ought to obey God rather than man."

"Do you think that applies particularly to me?" he asked, with a little attempt at a laugh.

"Well," said Mattie, somewhat hesitatingly, "it's a good deal easier to obey folks, sometimes, than it is

to obey God, you know." She did not say what she thought, and what Harry knew she thought, that he was tempted sometimes, in order to please men, or rather in order to please boys, in saying or not saying some words which perhaps he ought not. "I don't mean anything special, of course," added Mattie anxiously; "but I thought"—and then stopped.

[To be concluded next week.]

Young Folks Post Office.

Magnolia, N. C., Feb. 19, '94.

I am a little boy six years old. I have never been to school but I study at home. I have two sisters and one brother, all younger than myself. I have a pet billy goat with which we have lots of fun. I am a little third party boy, not because my papa belongs to it but because this party is in favor of high prices, as papa has promised to buy me some new shoes when cotton goes up, see? So won't you shout some next fall when all the Populists are elected. I want to ask a question: How long has it been since the creation of the world?

Very truly yours,

Lyman Brown.

Saulston, N. C., Feb. 13, '94.

Mr. Editor:—As I have not heard anything from Saulston in your column I will write a short letter. I am a young man 18 years old and have been reading your paper for some time and enjoy it very much. May it continue and prosper until it is in every home in the country, for I want everybody to know the truth and I believe THE CAUCASIAN tells it. It is taken about four to one of any other paper in this office and gaining ground every day. I will ask the young friends a question: What nation built the Suez canal? Success to THE CAUCASIAN and its noble editor.

W. B. E.

Dalila, N. C., Feb. 21, '94.

Mr. Editor:—I am a little boy nine years old and I hate my name because I am named after a mean man. I am as strong as a People's party as south of Clinton affords. My papa takes your paper and we all like to read it. My papa is a People's party man, and they have formed a People's party club and I would join it if they would let me. This is my first letter, if it does not get lost I may write again.

Your little friend,

Cleveland Pope.

ANSWERS.

Sampson county was formed in 1784. Willie McLamb.

John Quincy Adams was President in 1825 and John C. Calhoun was Vice-President.

Only one of the Apostles died a natural death. A Country Girl.

QUESTIONS.

Who was taken to Heaven without dying? What silversmith made shrines for Diana? Who was the first Englishman to use tobacco? Jennie Byrd.

For whom was Sampson county named? Who was it that said: "Mr. Speaker, where am I at?" Willie McLamb.

Who was struck dead for lying? Who was the first Christian martyr? Bessie Pope.

Who was the first President of the United States that carried out different principles from those he was elected upon? Lydia Thigpen.

Who made the first umbrella? Who composed "Yankee Doodle"? Who wrote the leaves under the Mississippi river? A Country Girl.

How many men accompanied Christopher Columbus to America? Whose administration was called the era of good feeling? Addie Freeman.

When was North and South Carolina separated into different States? Who were the Salzburger? What was said to be the first thing that Abraham Lincoln figured out? Who discovered gold in California and when? Lillie O. West.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The subscription rates of THE CAUCASIAN in the future will be One year..... \$1.00 Six months..... .75 Three months..... .50 That is, a single one for six months will be 60 cents. But if the subscriptions are sent in a club of as many as four, we will send it for 50 cents. That is, for \$2.00 sent at one time we will send four copies for six months each. In clubs of at least six we will send the paper for 25 cents. That is, for \$1.50 we will send six copies for three months each.

You will readily see the necessity of this. It costs as much and takes an much time to keep a record of a three months' subscription as it does for a subscriber for a year. A number who subscribed for the paper for three months are now renewing for three months more. This frees us to make four entries for a subscriber for one year, and therefore costs us four times as much as if the subscriber had sent a dollar at one time for a year. Let every subscriber try to take the paper for a year. It is better for us and the subscriber too. (tf)

PRETTY SLEEP WOOLERS.

Useful Novelty Pillows for Couch or Divan.

When Filled with Clover, Sweet Lavender or Box of Thyme They Are More Attractive Than If Stuffed with Feathers or Hair.

Present-day luxury, so it would seem, begins and ends with the sofa pillow. No matter who is to be the recipient, if you select the popular head rest of the moment for an offering, you cannot go amiss. Here is a chance to utilize the field and meadow treasures collected by you during last season's country summering.

A pillow with odoriferous filling of clover, sweet lavender, bits of thyme, life everlasting or the fragrant and invigorating iris is many times more attractive than that stuffed with down, feathers or hair. Even the elaborately perfumed fancy, with cotton batting lining, loses its charm when brought beside a group of meadow-scented morsels.

An especially industrious holiday worker has added to her list of love-ly presents a batch of pillows for the pet divan of an invalid friend. Some of them might suggest to you an idea for your own collection.

Of course denim is given first showing in this graceful pillow array. A trio of fascinating sleep woolers have slips in golden brown, dark blue and white checks, boldly traced her own patterns upon the denim covers.

Besides the denim pillows, there is a dainty conceit in white linen, powdered with Pompadour flowers, pinky rosebuds, old blue blossoms and blue turquoise blooms. A full ruff of Mechlin lace completes this delicate cover, which may be laundered as often and as satisfactorily as plain linen. If embroidered in washable silks.

This pillow collection includes a couple of Oriental looking fancies made out of an old Persian shawl whose waving days of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party and a promise to vote with the People's Party to secure a legislature next fall that will give the people a free ballot and fair count.

Fifth. Each club shall have a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. In all other matters each club may make its own rules and regulations.

Sixth. As soon as a club is organized the Secretary should fill out the following blank and send at once to Marion Butler, Goldsboro, N. C.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUB.

Name of Club.....

No. of Members.....

President.....

P. O.

Secretary.....

P. O.

Write very plain the names and postal address of the President and Secretary. I will send communication for consideration at the second meeting of your club.

MARION BUTLER, Club's People's Party State Ex. Com. State papers please copy.

Go to THE CAUCASIAN office to buy old papers.

FREE To Sick People

DR. HATHAWAY'S Medical Reference Book

Book for MEN and WOMEN

Book Sent to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.

The most valuable book ever published. A SURVIVAL GUIDE for men and women.

The Doctor is known as the leading and most successful specialist on Catarrh, Nephritis and Blood Diseases, Kidney and Urinary Troubles, Nervous and Physical Debility, Lost Vitality, Blood Poison, Stricture, Prolapse, Weakness, etc. Address

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PURE DEMOCRACY.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

Adopted at the Omaha Conference of Laboring People, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the declaration of independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are cheated through the sale of votes, the use of money, the use of force, the use of fraud, the use of intimidation, the use of bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection, imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hired standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the people, grow rich upon the ruin of the poor, and thereby come into a double injustice—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders. A vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

THE OLD PARTIES ARRANGED.

Silver which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to the detriment of the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposefully withheld from nation, bankrupt enterprises and industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and crushed, it will lead to the most terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a century the struggle of the people against the forces of power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both the parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, unions, banks, trust, watered stock, the monetization of silver and the oppression of the workers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our liberties and children to the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with which class it originated.

THE WAR IS OVER.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution—"To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity." We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation: that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world—our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks of months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the producing classes. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the power of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

THREEFOLD DECLARATION.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions important as they are, as secondary to the great issue now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every remedial and real rights and equal privileges are securely established for all the men

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